



26	Utah Code Sections Affected:				
27	AMENDS:				
28	57-22-4, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3				
29	57-22-5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 1997, Chapter 230				
30	57-22-5.1 , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3				
31	ENACTS:				
32	10-9a-505.5 , Utah Code Annotated 1953				
33	17-27a-505.5 , Utah Code Annotated 1953				
34	57-22-7 , Utah Code Annotated 1953				
35	REPEALS AND REENACTS:				
36	57-22-6, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3				
37					
38	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:				
39	Section 1. Section 10-9a-505.5 is enacted to read:				
40	10-9a-505.5. Limit on single family designation.				
41	$\hat{S} \rightarrow [A \text{ municipality may not limit to less than three}]$ (1) As used in this section,				
41a	"single-family limit" means ←\$ the number of unrelated individuals				
42	allowed to occupy a unit in a zone permitting occupancy by a single family.				
42a	$\hat{S} \rightarrow \underline{(2)}$ A municipality may not adopt a single-family limit that is less than:				
42b	(a) three, if the municipality has within its boundary:				
42c	$\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow [\underline{(\mathbf{A})}]$ (i) $\leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$ a state university; or				
42d	$\hat{H} \rightarrow [\underline{(B)}]$ (ii) $\leftarrow \hat{H}$ a private university with a student population of at least 20,000; or				
42e	(b) four, for each other municipality. ←Ŝ				
43	Section 2. Section 17-27a-505.5 is enacted to read:				
44	17-27a-505.5. Limit on single family designation.				
45	$\$ \Rightarrow [A county may not limit to less than three] (1) As used in this section, "single-family"$				
45a	<u>limit'' means</u> ←Ŝ the number of unrelated individuals allowed to				
46	occupy a unit in a zone permitting occupancy by a single family.				
46a	$\hat{S} \rightarrow (2)$ A county may not adopt a single-family limit that is less than:				
46b	(a) three, if the county has within its unincorporated area:				
46c	$\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow [\underline{(\mathbf{A})}]$ (i) $\leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$ a state university; or				
46d	$\hat{H} \rightarrow [\underline{(B)}]$ (ii) $\leftarrow \hat{H}$ a private university with a student population of at least 20,000; or				
46e	(b) four, for each other county. ←Ŝ				
47	Section 3. Section 57-22-4 is amended to read:				

48	57-22-4. Owner's duties Maintenance of common areas, building, and utilities.
19	(1) To protect the physical health and safety of the ordinary renter, [each] an owner
50	[shall]:
51	(a) may not rent the premises unless they are safe, sanitary, and fit for human
52	occupancy; and
53	(b) shall:
54	(i) maintain common areas of the residential rental unit in a sanitary and safe condition;
55	[(c)] (ii) maintain electrical systems, plumbing, heating, and hot and cold water;
56	(iii) maintain any air conditioning system in an operable condition;

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57	[(d)] (iv) maintain other appliances and facilities as specifically contracted in the				
58	[lease] rental agreement; and				
59	$[\underline{(e)}]$ (v) for buildings containing more than two residential rental units, provide and				
60	maintain appropriate receptacles for garbage and other waste and arrange for its removal,				
61	except to the extent that [renters] the renter and [owners] owner otherwise agree.				
62	[(2) In the event the renter believes the residential rental unit does not comply with the				
63	standards for health and safety required under this chapter, the renter shall give written notice				
64	of the noncompliance to the owner. Within a reasonable time after receipt of this notice, the				
65	owner shall commence action to correct the condition of the unit. The notice required by this				
66	subsection shall be served pursuant to Section 78B-6-805.]				
67	[(3) The owner need not correct or remedy any condition caused by the renter, the				
68	renter's family, or the renter's guests or invitees by inappropriate use or misuse of the property				
69	during the rental term or any extension of it.]				
70	[(4) The owner may refuse to correct the condition of the residential rental unit and				
71	terminate the rental agreement if the unit is unfit for occupancy. If the owner refuses to correct				
72	the condition and intends to terminate the rental agreement, he shall notify the renter in writing				
73	within a reasonable time after receipt of the notice of noncompliance. If the rental agreement is				
74	terminated, the rent paid shall be prorated to the date the agreement is terminated, and any				
75	balance shall be refunded to the renter along with any deposit due.]				
76	[(5) The owner is not liable under this chapter for claims for mental suffering or				
77	anguish.]				
78	(2) Except as otherwise provided in the rental agreement, an owner shall provide the				
79	renter at least 24 hours prior notice of the owner's entry into the renter's residential rental unit.				
80	Section 4. Section 57-22-5 is amended to read:				
81	57-22-5. Renter's duties Cleanliness and sanitation Compliance with written				
82	agreement Destruction of property, interference with peaceful enjoyment prohibited.				
83	(1) Each renter shall:				
84	(a) comply with the rules of the board of health having jurisdiction in the area in which				
85	the residential rental unit is located which materially affect physical health and safety;				
86	(b) maintain the premises occupied in a clean and safe condition and shall not				
87	unreasonably burden any common area;				

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89	(d) maintain all plumbing fixtures in as sanitary a condition as the fixtures permit;					
90	(e) use all electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, and other facilities and appliances in					
91	a reasonable manner;					
92	(f) occupy the residential rental unit in the manner for which it was designed, but the					
93	renter may not increase the number of occupants above that specified in the rental agreement					
94	without written permission of the owner;					
95	(g) be current on all payments required by the rental agreement; and					
96	(h) comply with [all appropriate requirements] each rule, regulation, or requirement of					
97	the rental agreement [between the owner and the renter, which may include either a], including					
98	any prohibition on, or the allowance of, smoking tobacco products within the residential rental					
99	unit, or on the premises, or both.					
100	(2) $[\frac{No}]$ A renter may <u>not</u> :					
101	(a) intentionally or negligently destroy, deface, damage, impair, or remove any part of					
102	the residential rental unit or knowingly permit any person to do so;					
103	(b) interfere with the peaceful enjoyment of the residential rental unit of another renter;					
104	or					
105	(c) unreasonably deny access to, refuse entry to, or withhold consent to enter the					
106	residential rental unit to the owner, agent, or manager for the purpose of making repairs to the					
107	unit.					
108	Section 5. Section 57-22-5.1 is amended to read:					
109	57-22-5.1. Crime victim's right to new locks Domestic violence victim's right to					
110	terminate rental agreement.					
111	(1) [For purposes of] As used in this section, "crime victim" means a victim of:					
112	(a) domestic violence, as defined in Section 77-36-1;					
113	(b) stalking as defined in Section 76-5-106.5;					
114	(c) a crime under Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 4, Sexual Offenses;					
115	(d) burglary or aggravated burglary under Section 76-6-202 or 76-6-203; or					
116	(e) dating violence, consisting of verbal, emotional, psychological, physical, or sexual					
117	abuse of one person by another in a dating relationship.					
118	(2) An acceptable form of documentation of an act listed in Subsection (1) is:					

(c) dispose of all garbage and other waste in a clean and safe manner;

119	(a) a protective order protecting the renter issued pursuant to Title 78B, Chapter 7, Part					
120	1, Cohabitant Abuse Act, subsequent to a hearing of which the petitioner and respondent have					
121	been given notice under Title 78B, Chapter 7, Part 1, Cohabitant Abuse Act; or					
122	(b) a copy of a police report documenting an act listed in Subsection (1).					
123	(3) (a) A renter who is a crime victim may require the renter's owner to install a new					
124	lock to the renter's residential rental unit if the renter:					
125	(i) provides the owner with an acceptable form of documentation of an act listed in					
126	Subsection (1); and					
127	(ii) pays for the cost of installing the new lock.					
128	(b) An owner may comply with Subsection (3)(a) by:					
129	(i) rekeying the lock if the lock is in good working condition; or					
130	(ii) changing the entire locking mechanism with a locking mechanism of equal or					
131	greater quality than the lock being replaced.					
132	(c) An owner who installs a new lock under Subsection (3)(a) may retain a copy of the					
133	key that opens the new lock.					
134	(d) Notwithstanding any rental agreement, an owner who installs a new lock under					
135	Subsection (3)(a) shall refuse to provide a copy of the key that opens the new lock to the					
136	perpetrator of the act listed in Subsection (1).					
137	(e) Notwithstanding Section 78B-6-814, if an owner refuses to provide a copy of the					
138	key under Subsection (3)(d) to a perpetrator who is not barred from the residential rental unit					
139	by a protective order but is a renter on the rental agreement, the perpetrator may file a petition					
140	with a court of competent jurisdiction within 30 days to:					
141	(i) establish whether the perpetrator should be given a key and allowed access to the					
142	residential rental unit; or					
143	(ii) whether the perpetrator should be relieved of further liability under the rental					
144	agreement because of the owner's exclusion of the perpetrator from the residential rental unit.					
145	(f) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(e)(ii), a perpetrator may not be relieved of further					
146	liability under the rental agreement if the perpetrator is found by the court to have committed					
147	the act upon which the landlord's exclusion of the perpetrator is based.					
148	(4) A renter who is a victim of domestic violence, as defined in Section 77-36-1, may					
149	terminate a rental agreement if the renter:					

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150	(a) is in compliance with:					
151	(i) all provisions of Section 57-22-5; and					
152	(ii) all obligations under the rental agreement;					
153	(b) provides the owner \$→:					
153a	(i) written notice of termination; and					
153b	(ii) ←\$ a protective order protecting the renter from a domestic					
154	violence perpetrator; and					
155	(c) $\hat{S} \rightarrow [\underline{before}]$ no later than the date that the renter provides a notice of $\leftarrow \hat{S}$ termination					
155a	$\hat{S} \rightarrow \underline{\text{under Subsection } (4)(b)(i)} \leftarrow \hat{S}$, pays the owner the equivalent of 45 days' rent					
155b	period beginning on the date that the renter provides the notice of termination \leftarrow \hat{S} .					
156	Section 6. Section 57-22-6 is repealed and reenacted to read:					
157	57-22-6. Renter remedies for deficient condition of residential rental unit.					
158	(1) As used in this section:					
159	(a) "Corrective period" means:					
160	(i) for a standard of habitability, three calendar days; and					
161	(ii) for a requirement imposed by a rental agreement, 10 calendar days.					
162	(b) "Deficient condition" means a condition of a residential rental unit that:					
163	(i) violates a standard of habitability or a requirement of the rental agreement; and					
164	(ii) is not caused by:					
165	(A) the renter, the renter's family, or the renter's guest or invitee; and					
166	(B) a use that would violate:					
167	(I) the rental agreement; or					
168	(II) a law applicable to the renter's use of the residential rental unit.					
169	$\hat{S} \rightarrow [\underline{(c)}]$ "Extended corrective period" means a period of time concluding at the end of the					
170	third calendar day after a tenant gives an owner a second notice.					
171	(d) "First notice" (c) "Notice of deficient condition" ←\$ means the notice described in					
171a	Subsection (2).					
172	$\hat{S} \rightarrow [\underline{(e)}]$ (d) $\leftarrow \hat{S}$ "Rent abatement remedy" means the remedy described in Subsection					
172a	(4)(a)(i).					
173	$\hat{S} \rightarrow [\underline{f}]$ (e) $\leftarrow \hat{S}$ "Renter remedy" means:					
174	(i) a rent abatement remedy; or					
175	(ii) a repair and deduct remedy.					
176	$\hat{S} \rightarrow [\underline{(g)}] (\underline{f}) \leftarrow \hat{S}$ "Repair and deduct remedy" means the remedy described in Subsection					
176a	(4)(a)(ii).					
177	$\hat{S} \rightarrow [\underline{(h)}]$ "Second notice" means the notice described in Subsection (3).					
178	(i) (g) ←Ŝ "Standard of habitability" means a standard:					
179	(i) relating to the condition of a residential rental unit; and					
180	(ii) that an owner is required to ensure that the residential rental unit meets as required					

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181	under Subsection 57-22-3(1) or Subsection 57-22-4(1)(a) or (b)(i), (ii), or (iii).			
182	(2) (a) If a renter believes that the renter's residential rental unit has a deficient			
183	condition, the renter may give the owner written notice as provided in Subsection (2)(b).			
184	(b) A notice under Subsection (2)(a) shall:			
185	(i) describe each deficient condition;			
186	(ii) state that the owner has the corrective period, stated in terms of the applicable			
187	number of days, to correct each deficient condition;			
188	(iii) state the renter remedy that the renter has chosen if the owner does not, within the			
189	corrective period, take substantial action toward correcting each deficient condition;			
190	(iv) provide the owner permission to enter the residential rental unit to make corrective			
191	action; and			
192	(v) be served on the owner as provided in $\$ \rightarrow :$			
192a	$(A) \leftarrow \hat{S}$ Section 78B-6-805 $\hat{S} \rightarrow [:]$; or			
192b	(B) the rental agreement.			
192c	(3)(a) As used in this Subsection (3), "dangerous condition" means a deficient condition that			
192d	poses a substantial risk of:			
192e	(i) imminent loss of life; or			
192f	(ii) significant physical harm.			
192g	(b) If a renter believes that the renter's residential rental unit has a dangerous			
192h	condition, the renter may notify the owner of the dangerous condition by any means that is			
192i	reasonable under the circumstances.			
192j	(c) An owner shall:			
192k	(i) within 24 hours after receiving notice under Subsection (3)(b) of a dangerous			
1921	condition, commence remedial action to correct the dangerous condition; and			
192m	(ii) diligently pursue remedial action to completion.			
192n	(d) Notice under Subsection (3)(b) of a dangerous condition does not constitute a notice			
192o	of deficient condition, unless the notice also meets the requirements of Subsection (2).			
193	[(3) (a) If an owner does not, within the corrective period, take substantial action toward			
194	correcting a deficient condition, the renter may give the owner another written notice as			
195	provided in Subsection (3)(b).			
196	(b) A notice under Subsection (3)(a) shall:			
197	(i) recite the first notice;			
198	(ii) state the number of days that have elapsed since the first notice was given;			
199	(iii) describe each deficient condition described in the first notice with respect to which			
200	the renter claims that the owner has not taken substantial corrective action;			
201 202	(iv) state that if the owner does not, within three calendar days, take substantial action toward correcting each deficient condition, the renter will be entitled to the renter remedy the			
202	renter stated in the first notice: and] \(\mathbb{E}\hat{\hat{S}}\)			
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204	$\hat{S} \rightarrow [\underline{(v)} \text{ be served on the owner as provided in Section 78B-6-805.}] \leftarrow \hat{S}$
205	(4) (a) Subject to Subsection (4)(b), if an owner fails to take substantial action, before
206	the end of the \$→ [extended] ←\$ corrective period, toward correcting a deficient condition
206a	described in a
207	$\hat{S} \rightarrow [\underline{\text{second}}] \leftarrow \hat{S} \underline{\text{notice}} \hat{S} \rightarrow \underline{\text{of deficient condition}} \leftarrow \hat{S} \underline{:}$
208	(i) if the renter chose the rent abatement remedy in the $\hat{S} \rightarrow [\underline{first}] \leftarrow \hat{S}$ notice $\hat{S} \rightarrow \underline{of}$
208a	deficient condition ←Ŝ :
209	(A) the renter's rent is abated as of the date of the $\$ \rightarrow [\underline{first}] \leftarrow \$$ notice $\$ \rightarrow \underline{of deficient}$
209a	<u>condition</u> ←Ŝ <u>to the owner;</u>
210	(B) the rental agreement is terminated;
211	(C) the owner shall immediately pay to the renter:

212	(I) the entire security deposit that the renter paid under the rental agreement; and				
213	(II) a prorated refund for any prepaid rent, including any rent the renter paid for the				
214	period after the date on which the renter gave the owner the \$\infty\$ [first] \(\hat{\hat{s}} \) notice \$\hat{\hat{\hat{s}}} \) of deficient				
214a	condition ←Ŝ ; and				
215	(D) the renter shall vacate the residential rental unit within 10 calendar days after the				
216	expiration of the \$→ [extended] ←\$ corrective period; or				
217	(ii) if the renter chose the repair and deduct remedy in the $\hat{S} \rightarrow [\underline{first}] \leftarrow \hat{S}$ notice $\hat{S} \rightarrow \underline{of}$				
217a	<u>deficient condition</u> ←Ŝ , and subject to				
218	Subsection (4)(c), the renter:				
219	(A) may:				
220	(I) correct the deficient condition described in the $\hat{S} \rightarrow [second] \leftarrow \hat{S}$ notice $\hat{S} \rightarrow of$ deficient				
220a	$\underline{\text{condition}} \leftarrow \hat{S} : \underline{\text{and}}$				
221	(II) deduct from future rent the amount the renter paid to correct the deficient				
222	condition, not to exceed an amount equal to two months' rent; and				
223	(B) shall:				
224	(I) maintain all receipts documenting the amount the renter paid to correct the deficient				
225	condition; and				
226	(II) provide a copy of those receipts to the owner within five calendar days after the				
227	beginning of the next rental period.				
228	(b) A renter is not entitled to a renter remedy if the renter is not in compliance with all				
229	requirements under Section 57-22-5.				
230	(c) (i) If a residential rental unit is not fit for occupancy, an owner may:				
231	(A) determine not to correct a deficient condition described in a $\hat{S} \rightarrow [first] \leftarrow \hat{S}$ notice				
231a	<u>or</u> Ŝ→ [<u>second</u>				
232	<u>notice</u>] <u>of deficient condition</u> ←Ŝ ; and				
233	(B) terminate the rental agreement.				
234	(ii) If an owner determines not to correct a deficient condition and terminates the rental				
235	agreement under Subsection (4)(c)(i):				
236	(A) the owner shall:				
237	(I) notify the renter in writing no later than the end of the $\hat{S} \rightarrow [extended] \leftarrow \hat{S}$ corrective				
237a	period;				
238	<u>and</u>				
239	(II) within 10 calendar days after the owner terminates the rental agreement, pay to the				
240	renter:				
241	(Aa) any prepaid rent, prorated as provided in Subsection (4)(c)(ii)(B); and				
242	(Bb) any deposit due the renter;				

243	(B) the rent shall be prorated to the date the owner terminates the rental agreement				
244	under Subsection (4)(c)(i); and				
245	(C) the renter may not be required to vacate the residential rental unit sooner than 10				
246	calendar days after the owner notifies the renter under Subsection (4)(c)(ii)(A)(I).				
247	(5) (a) After the $\hat{S} \rightarrow [extended] \leftarrow \hat{S}$ corrective period expires, a renter may bring an action in				
248	district court to enforce the renter remedy that the renter chose in the $\hat{S} \rightarrow [\underline{first}] \leftarrow \hat{S}$ notice $\hat{S} \rightarrow \underline{of}$				
248a	deficient condition ←Ŝ .				
249	(b) In an action under Subsection (5)(a), the court shall endorse on the summons that				
250	the owner is required to appear and defend the action within three business days.				
251	(c) If, in an action under Subsection (5)(a), the court finds that the owner unjustifiably				
252	refused to correct a deficient condition or failed to use due diligence to correct a deficient				
253	condition, the renter is entitled, in addition to the applicable renter remedy, to:				
254	(i) any damages; and				
255	(ii) court costs and a reasonable attorney fee.				
256	(d) An owner who disputes that a condition of the residential rental unit violates a				
257	requirement of the rental agreement may file a counterclaim in an action brought against the				
258	owner under Subsection (5)(a).				
259	(6) An owner may not be held liable under this chapter for a claim for mental suffering				
260	or anguish.				
261	Section 7. Section 57-22-7 is enacted to read:				
262	57-22-7. Limitation on counties and municipalities.				
263	(1) A county or municipality may not adopt an ordinance, resolution, or regulation that				
264	is inconsistent with this chapter.				
265	(2) (a) Subsection (1) may not be construed to limit the ability of a county or				
266	municipality to enforce an applicable administrative remedy with respect to a residential rental				
267	unit for a violation of a county or municipal ordinance, subject to Subsection (2)(b).				
268	(b) A county or municipality's enforcement of an administrative remedy may not have				
269	the effect of:				
270	(i) modifying the time requirements of a corrective period Ĥ→ [or extended corrective]				
271	<u>period</u>] ← $\hat{\mathbf{H}}$, as $\hat{\mathbf{H}}$ → [those terms are] ← $\hat{\mathbf{H}}$ defined in Section 57-22-6;				
272	(ii) limiting or otherwise affecting a tenant's remedies under Section 57-22-6; or				
273	(iii) modifying an owner's obligation under this chapter to a tenant relating to the				

274 <u>habitability of a residential rental unit.</u>

S.B. 45 1st Sub. (Green) - Utah Fit Premises Act Amendments

Fiscal Note

2010 General Session State of Utah

State Impact

Enactment of this bill will not require additional appropriations.

Individual, Business and/or Local Impact

Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments.

2/10/2010, 5:21:01 PM, Lead Analyst: Syphus, G./Attny: RHR

Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst